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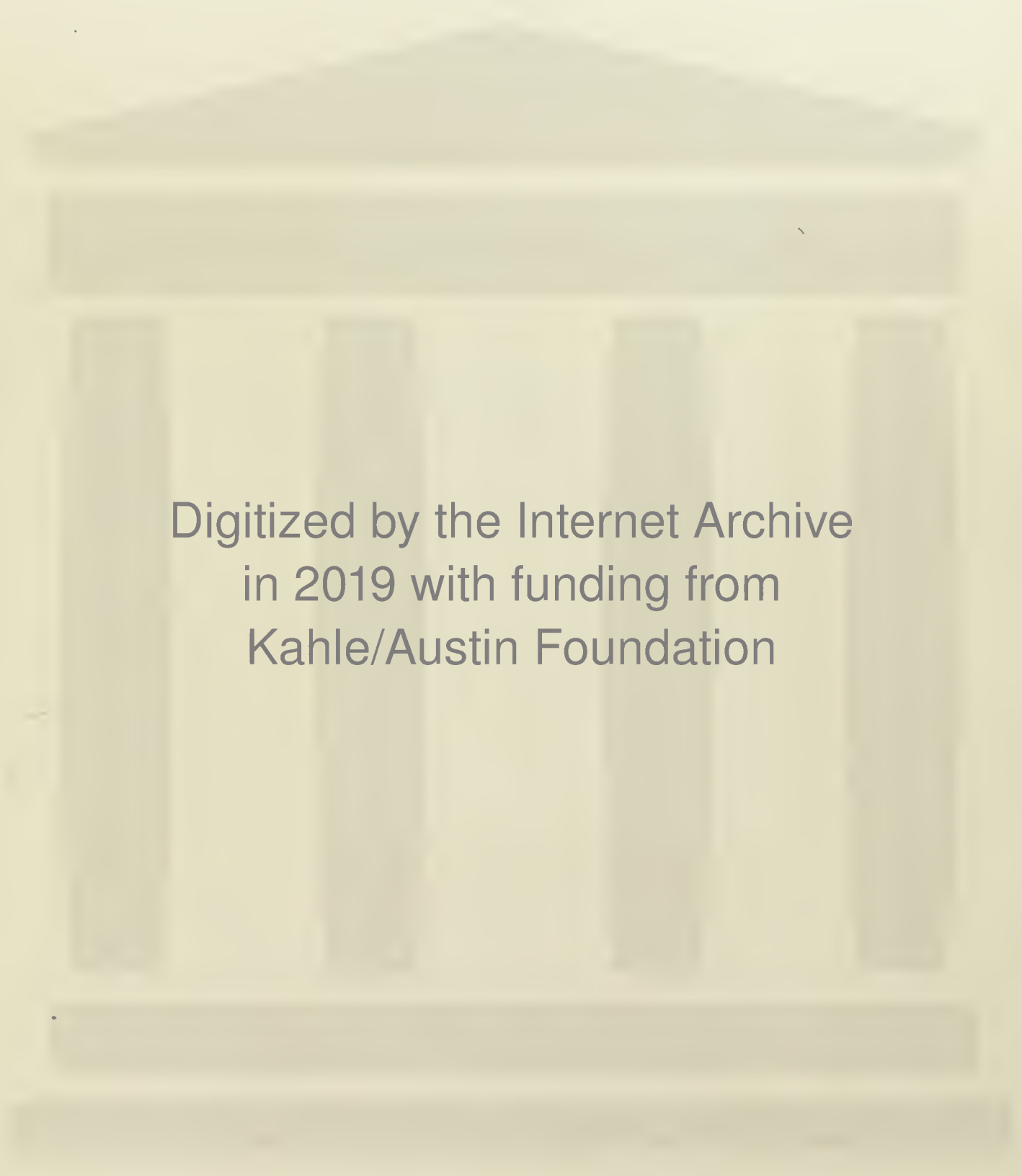


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Historic Montreal

Past and Present



A PORTFOLIO OF PICTURES OF
MONTREAL AND SURROUNDINGS-
COMPRISING REPRODUCTIONS OF
PAINTINGS BY CANADIAN ARTISTS
SHOWING HISTORICAL PLACES AS
THEY STAND TODAY - TOGETHER WITH
A COLLECTION OF CAREFULLY CHOSEN
PHOTOGRAPHS, GIVING A COMPREHENSIVE
PANORAMA OF OUR GREAT CITY.



PRICE FIVE DOLLARS

PUBLISHED BY
HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL

The City of Montreal



THIS is a general view of the City - looking "down-river". The outstanding feature of our City is that it surrounds a mountain, the greater part of which is still as nature made it, now preserved as a park. This feature is unique to Montreal in the cities of the World.

It was from the top of this mountain, that Cartier, in 1535, named our City when he first saw the grand sweep of scenery, "This is indeed a "Royal Mountain."

The following data on Montreal is interesting: Population 1,125,000, an area of 120 square miles, hence the fifth largest city in North America. It is the second largest French speaking city in the World, second only to Paris.

Montreal is the second largest seaport in the American continent, and is also the only ocean-port situated one thousand miles from the sea. The harbour capacity is over one hundred ocean steamers at one time. Prominent at the harbour is the huge cold storage warehouse, the largest in the world.

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PERMISSION ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

GENERAL VIEW OF MONTREAL
(LOOKING EAST)

69458

The City of Montreal



HIS view is unique in that it shows the full width of the Island of Montreal at its widest part. In the foreground is part of the Harbour (St. Lawrence River) and the City, with Mount Royal as the background. A few miles further on, one sees the Rivière des Prairies (Back River) which runs on the other side of the Island. The distance between these two rivers is about nine miles.

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Rivière des Prairies



THE name "Rivière des Prairies" suggests the beauty of the scenery - "The River of the Meadows" - This is a typical view of the country around about Montreal. The land is generally flat, the roads lined with farm houses, set rather close together, the farms running parallel in narrow strips. This plan was adopted in early times as a means of mutual defense in case of attack. Many artists find picturesque subjects in the quaint farmhouses along these country roads.



PERMISSION ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

RIVIÈRE DES PRAIRIES
(AT THE BACK OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL)

Where Montreal Began



FROM an historical view point, this picture has the greatest interest, as it includes all that is left of the original settlement of Montreal. (The great fire of 1803 destroyed many of the buildings in this area, including The Chateau de Vaudreuil).

The buildings in these streets go back centuries - Prominent in the foreground is Jacques Cartier Square with the old French market; the chateau de Ramezay (1705); Bonsecours Market; Bonsecours Church (1659) "The Sailors' Chapel" with the statue of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, arms out-stretched blessing all who enter or leave the Harbour - Across the river, lies St. Helen's Island, named in 1611 by Champlain in honour of his girl wife, and later the last stand made by Marquis de Levis before the capitulation of Canada to General Amherst. The picture was made from a point almost on the line of the old fortifications.

In contrast there is a vigorous touch of modern life in the huge 5,000,000 bushel grain elevator, and the Great War Victory Clock Tower, which is seen silhouetted against St. Helen's Island.



WHERE MONTREAL BEGAN

The Chateau de Ramezay

HERE is the most prominent feature which remains of early Montreal, when it was only a small settlement within fortified walls. The Chateau was built in 1705, by Claude de Ramezay, who came to Canada in 1685 and was appointed Governor in 1703. The construction carries one back to ancient castle times, as is shown in the vaults under the Chateau, and in the use of massive stone - even the attic floors are of stone slabs.

The Chateau has been identified with every change in the history of our City - after the French Regime, it became the residence of the English Governors. In 1775 it was the Headquarters of the Continental Army under Montgomery - later it was again the residence of the Governors.

It is today a historical museum, having been given by the City to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.



THE CHÂTEAU DE RAMEZAY
(BUILT IN 1705)

Jacques Cartier Square



HIS IS the old-time market of Montreal. On Tuesdays and Fridays the scene is one of bright activity - the farmers from miles around have driven into Montreal with produce of every kind - vegetables - fruits - tobacco, etc. In the Bonsecours Market Building which is nearby, on the same days, the country women folk are on hand with homespuns, and quilts, needlework and knitted wares.

There is a distinct charm of old-world quaintness about these markets, indeed, in many art galleries there are paintings by famous artists, depicting these very scenes.



MARKET DAY - BONSECOURS
BONSECOURS MARKET

A Corner of Old Bonsecours Market




HIS IS a typical "stand" around this old market - a maze of bright colours in the flowers and vegetables in contrast with the old grey stone surroundings.



CORNER OF OLD BONSECOURS MARKET

Old Bonsecours Street

 IN THE days of the French Regime, this was a residential district, then known as the “Quebec Suburb”. It is indeed the heart of old-time Montreal - leading to the church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours - built in 1659, destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1771.

On the other side of the church, over-looking the harbour is the statue of the Virgin, brought from Brittany generations ago, and said to be endowed with the power of working miracles. It stands high against the skyline, with hands lifted blessing all who pass by on the water.



Paul-Eugène

OLD BONSECOURS STREET
THE CENTRE OF THE BEAU MONDE AT THE TIME
OF THE FRENCH REGIME.

Rasco's Hotel



IT IS curious to note that this is the only Hotel in Canada of which Charles Dickens makes any mention in his writings. It is recorded that both he and his wife took prominent parts in some amateur theatrical performances held here, during his visit. It was then the leading Hotel in the City- but all memory of it has passed, though the name still appears on the building, facing Bonsecours Market.

(The original painting, by Paul Caron, is owned by the Province of Quebec)



RASCOS HOTEL
WHERE DICKENS STAYED IN MONTREAL

Paul Côté

St. Amable Street



HIS was one of the first streets built by the British in Montreal. It was built up after the great fire of 1803. As a protection against any future fires, the windows of these houses were protected with iron-plate coverings, many of which are still in position today. This street was at one time the fashionable centre of the city.



ST. AMABLE ST., MONTREAL
THE FIRST STREET BUILT UNDER THE BRITISH REGIME.

18th Century Houses

(St. Vincent Street)



IN the early days of Montreal, St. Vincent Street seems to have been the "legal quarter" - lawyers' and notaries' offices were numerous on both sides of the street. It is said that the archives of Montreal are singularly complete - but extremely voluminous, owing to fying of tremendous numbers of legal documents in the early days of the country.

At the back of these old houses, were several of the old coach-yards, from which the stages left for Quebec and other points, during the winter months.

(The original painting, by Paul Caron, is owned by the Provincial Government of Quebec).



18TH CENTURY HOUSES
ON ST. VINCENT ST.

Houses of Two Centuries Ago



THESE old buildings are amongst the most ancient of old Montreal - they were built between 1685 and 1723. Paintings of these old houses, by Paul Caron, are to be seen in the National Gallery in Ottawa.



HOUSES OF TWO CENTURIES AGO.
ST. JAMES AND NOTRE-DAME STS.

The Seminary of the Suplicians

(Notre Dame Street)



BRANCH of the Suplician Order was founded in Montreal in 1657 through the efforts of The Abbe Olier, and the whole Island of Montreal was ceded to the order in 1663.

The foundations of their Seminary were laid in 1685, but the building was not completed until about 1712. This institution is famous in the early history of Montreal, the beautiful gardens being often mentioned - "342 feet on Notre Dame Street, and 444 feet along St. Francois Street (to St. Paul St.)"

Today, the Seminary still stands, and serves as the offices of the order.



Paul Caron

St. Maurice St.



THESE few old houses are all that remain today of a residential district which was known, a hundred years ago, as Recollet Suburb.

This was just outside the fortification wall of early Montreal, and almost opposite the old Recollet Gate.

(The original painting, by Paul Caron, is owned by the Provincial Government of Quebec).



Paul Caron

ST. MAURICE STREET
ONCE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

The Old-Time Bookstore

(St. Catherine Street)



HERE are but few old time places, "uptown" in Montreal, but this one is a landmark in the shopping district. For several generations, this bookstore has stood undisturbed while around it, large business houses have been built on every hand.

Many years ago, the owner, in jest, convinced one of his friends that the old house had been moved bodily across the ice, from Laprairie. The story has been repeated so often it has now been accepted as truth - as a matter of fact, the house was built where it now stands.

(The original painting, by Paul Caron, is the property of the Provincial Government, Quebec).



THE OLD-TIME BOOKSTORE
ST. CATHERINE ST. W.

Le Fort des Messieurs



THESE are probably the oldest buildings now standing in Montreal. They were built as a means of retreat and defence for the Indian Mission started by the Sulpician Missionaries in 1677. The west tower was used as a school for Indian children - the first of its kind, directed by Marguerite Bourgeoys the founder of the Congregation de Notre Dame. Today the original site is covered with many imposing buildings known as the Grand Seminary - although old Montrealers generally speak of this as "The Priests' Farm" a reminder of ancient times.



LE FORT DES MESSIEURS
THE TWO REMAINING CORNER TOWERS OF
THE FORT BUILT IN 1694.

Capitulation House

(Cote des Neiges)



HIS old house is known as "Capitulation House." Tradition indicates that this was the headquarters of the army of General Amherst, and that the Capitulation of Canada to the British was signed here.

It is nearer the truth to say that this old house was built approximately on the site of the house in which the British General had his headquarters.



CAPITULATION HOUSE
THIS HOUSE WAS THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL
AMHERST AND HERE THE CAPITULATION WAS SIGNED

The Congregation de Notre Dame

(Facing Nun's Island, Montreal)



HIS ancient institution, while little known to the general public, is actually older than the Chateau de Ramezay. It is the large farm house built by the Sisters, in 1681 and finished in 1692.

The building is still in use by the Sisters, and contains many extremely ancient utensils, paintings, and house-hold furniture, centuries old, including the chair used by Mother Bourgeoys, the founder of the order in Canada.



HOUSE OF THE
CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME
(COMPLETED IN 1698)

The Hudson Bay Post at Lachine




ACHINE was the Hudson's Bay headquarters and the place from which the voyageurs used to start for the West. The old store houses are still standing, on a little island separated from the mainland by a mere twelve foot waterway, which is the original Lachine canal, the work of the French engineer, Gedeon de Catalogue. The canal was started about 1700, but was never completed. Just across the little bridge was the house of Chief Factor, Sir George Simpson, who was the controlling spirit of the Northwest in his day. He died in 1860, the house disappeared and on the site a convent now stands. This is one of the historical places of the continent closely identified with the early voyages and discoverers of the North American Continent; indeed from this point LaSalle left on his voyage of discovery of the Mississippi.



Paul Cézanne

OLD HUDSON'S BAY POST
ON ORIGINAL LACHINE CANAL.

Old House, Lachine Canal

 HIS old house is one of the few remaining relics of the terrible massacre. Following several years of unrest, the Iroquois Indians gathered in great numbers and finally, on the fifth of August, 1689, they swooped down on the little village of Lachine, butchered two hundred peaceful inhabitants and burned their houses.



OLD HOUSE, LACHINE CANAL
THIS HOUSE WAS THE SCENE OF THE
INDIAN MASSACRE - AUGUST 24TH, 1869

The Old Forge = Caughnawaga



HIS was built in 1732, but the original grant of the land is dated 1698. The house is still standing, and is one of the interesting sights of the Indian Reservation of Caughnawaga.



THE OLD FORGE (1732)
CAUGHNAWAGA INDIAN RESERVE

Old Farm on St. Hubert Road (Near Montreal)



HIS old farm house is known by the inhabitants as the "oldest house in the place." It is situated quite near Chambly Fort, and was used in turn by the French, the English, and the Americans, in the early wars of our Country.

Today it is a peaceful little farm - little noticed by the passers by, but years ago it was the scene of much of the warfare of early Canadian history.



HISTORIC OLD FARM HOUSE
ON ST. HUBERT ROAD—NEAR CHAMBLY, P. Q.

In the Laurentians



ALL along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River is a paradise for the lovers of outdoors. There are thousands of square miles of mountains, lakes, or rivers - during the Summer months are a mecca for holiday seekers and tourists, hunters and fishermen. Of recent years this great holidayland has been discovered as most wonderful skiing country, and it is a revelation to see during the winter months, the departures of the many "Ski-ers Special" trains, carrying up north the happiest throngs of merry young people intent on a glorious outing in our Laurentian country.



THE LAURENTIANS
NEAR MONTREAL

In the Laurentians



TYPICAL winter scene in a little village in French Canada. This reproduction is made from the original painting. by Clarence Gagnon, purchased by the Government of Quebec Province. The original painting of the preceding picture (by the same artist) is also the property of the Provincial Government.



W. J. G. G. G.

THE LAURENTIANS
NEAR MONTREAL

The Seigniory Club

(Laurentians)



IN THE wonderful development of the Laurentians as an ideal Holiday Resort, the outstanding effort is Lucerne-in-Quebec, which comprises some 80,000 acres of hunting and fishing preserves, together with Chateau Papineau as the Main Club House.

Chateau Papineau is a beautiful stone structure that is intimately linked with some of the most stirring episodes in Canada's history. The ground on which the Chateau stands, overlooking several miles of the Ottawa River and Valley, is a part of the Seigneurie de la Petite Nation, a vast domain which was granted by the French Crown to that adventurous company, "The One Hundred Associates," early in the seventeenth century.



THE SEIGNIORY CLUB
(LAURENTIANS)

Running the Rapids



ONTREAL is so situated that it affords many wonderful trips by water - but unique is the experience of "running the Rapids."

On the fastest navigable water in the world, specially constructed ships, sweep down these Rapids - literally sliding down the liquid slopes - truly one of the travel thrills of America.

The Lachine Rapids which are shown here, are the rushing waters which halted the intrepid French explorers of the early days, who were endeavouring to find a way to China and on to India. Their belief was that beyond this barrier of turbulent waters, they would find China, hence the name of the rapids, "La Chine."

Until his death a few years ago, Big John of the Caughnawaga Indians, used to run these Rapids, every New Years Day, in a huge "bateau."

This feat was one of the great events of the Holiday, and was witnessed by thousands of people.



RUNNING THE RAPIDS
NEAR MONTREAL

Panorama of Montreal

(Central and Western Sections)



THIS view, taken from the top of Mount Royal, gives an excellent impression of the central and western portions of the City. Below the wooded slopes of the Mountain is the uptown residential section, beyond which are the large establishments of the shopping district (the block on the left is the department store of Henry Morgan & Co. Limited, the publishers of this book).

Other prominent buildings are the Bell Telephone, the Royal Bank, and the huge Cold Storage Warehouse near the St. Lawrence. The Victoria Bridge is on the right, leading to the South Shore. In the distance are the Green Mountains of Vermont.



PANORAMA OF MONTREAL
(CENTRAL AND WESTERN SECTIONS)

Panorama of Montreal

(Eastern Section)



ANOTHER splendid view in which the outstanding feature is the New Bridge. On the horizon are Mount Bruno and Beloeil Mountain.



PANORAMA OF MONTREAL
(EASTERN SECTION)

Montreal Harbour



HERE are nine miles of docks in Montreal Harbour - with berths for over one hundred ocean-vessels at one time. This view gives a good idea of the immense size of the cold storage warehouse (the largest in the world).



MONTREAL HARBOUR

The Harbour at Hochelaga



HIS view is one taken at the lower end of the harbour, as indicated by the position of Mount Royal, on the right. There are a few of these old-times schooners still in commission in regular sailings to Montreal.



THE HARBOUR AT HOCHELAGA
(OLD-TIME SCHOONER STILL IN COMMISSION)

Place d'Armes

(The Historical Center of Montreal)



HERE the prominent feature is the statue of Maisonneuve - the founder of the City.

The square is named in commemoration of his feat of arms in one of the raids of the Indians. During a sortie, made by the French, the Indians came on in such numbers that the retreat was given - Maisonneuve found himself surrounded but faced his foes without flinching. The Iroquois chief sprang forward to bear him down, but Maisonneuve grappled the man and although his first pistol missed fire, he managed to hold his enemy fast until with his second pistol he shot the chief dead.

The attacking Indians fled with the body of their chief - the City was saved.

In the center of the picture is the facade of the Bank of Montreal, one of the historical banks in the world. Founded in 1817, it now has nearly 700 branches.

The interior, with its forty huge columns of green solid syenite granite, is noted for its imposing architectural beauty.



PLACE D'ARMES
(THE HISTORICAL CENTER OF MONTREAL)

St. James Street

(The banking and business section)



HIS is the "downtown" section - it is Montreal's Wall Street, being lined on both sides with banks and financial institutions, Insurance and office buildings.

The new building of the Royal Bank of Canada towers above all others on the street and a wonderful view of the City is to be enjoyed from the lookout at the top.



ST. JAMES STREET
(THE BANKING AND BUSINESS CENTER)

Beaver Hall Hill



HIS was originally the trail the Indians used between the St. Lawrence River and their settlement, on the level ground uptown, and is still the principal route from the financial district to Phillips Square, the shopping and the residential areas.

This settlement is described by Champlain in his writings. Later it was the site of Beaver Hall - the residence of John Frobisher famous in the annals of the Fur Trade of Canada - it was, indeed, the Fur Trading Center of America.

In 1848, Beaver Hall was destroyed by fire, and was never rebuilt. Almost facing the site, where it stood is the new Bell Telephone Building - one of modern Montreal's latest structures.



BEAVER HALL HILL
(FAMOUS IN EARLY HISTORY)

Montreal Uptown Shopping Center

(The Department Store of Henry Morgan & Co. Limited
on Phillips Square)



THE really great expansion in the history of Montreal was the general movement of the shopping district from the old down-town area to the present up-town section.

Henry Morgan & Co. Limited were the pioneers of this movement, and in 1891 moved to their present site on Phillips Square which still remains the center of the shopping district. It was founded in 1843, and the ownership and management of this firm have remained entirely in the Morgan family.



MONTREAL'S UPTOWN SHOPPING CENTER

Dominion Square



HIS might well be named the Tourists' Center of our City. Every Blue-Book automobile route to Montreal ends at Dominion Square.

Across the square is the Head Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway (Windsor Station) - probably the greatest transportation company in the world.

A prominent feature of Dominion Square is the cenotaph erected to the memory of over 60,000 Canadian Soldiers who gave their lives in the Great War 1914-18.



DOMINION SQUARE

Dominion Square



AN AUTUMN scene when the fading lights produce rich pictorial effects.

The monument in the foreground is erected to the Canadian troops who fought in the South African War.

In the background looms the great dome of St. James Cathedral, an exact one-third size replica of St. Peters' in Rome.



DOMINION SQUARE

Mount Royal - Winter's Night



DURING the winter months - all day and late into the night, Mount Royal is the playground for thousands of devotees of outdoor sports, skiing, snow-shoeing and tobogganing.

Shining down on the City, from the top of the Mountain, stands an illuminated cross, 130 feet in height. The cross faces down the river, but is visible almost in every direction, for a distance of thirty miles.



MOUNT ROYAL — WINTER NIGHT

ASSEMBLED AND EDITED BY
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Historic Montreal; past and	
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